College

of

William and Mary.

Annual Catalogue.

Session 1898=99.

Announcements, 1899=1900.

Two Hundred and Sixth Session.

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COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, 1899.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

[CHARTER DATED 1693.]

SESSION 1898-'99.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1899-1900.

. . . . .

Richmond, Va.:
WHITTET & SHEPPERSON, PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS.

CALENDAR.

Sunday, June 18, 1899, 11 A. M., Final Sermon.

Sunday, June 18, 1899, 8 P. M., Sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association.

Monday, June 19, 1899, 8 P. M., Meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Visitors.

Tuesday, June 20, 1899, 11 A. M., Annual Meeting of the Board of Visitors.

Tuesday, June 20, 1899, 8 P. M., Celebration of the Philomathean Society.

Wednesday, June 21, 1899, Celebration of the Society of the Alumni. Oration of Hon. Harvey L. Christie, 11 A. M.; Meeting, 1 P. M.; Banquet, 5 P. M.

Wednesday, June 21, 1899, 8 P. M., Celebration of the Phœnix Society.

Thursday, June 21, 1899, 11 A. M., Oration of Hon. M. E. Ingalls before the Literary Societies; 12 M., Awarding Diplomas, Medals and Scholarships.

The 13th of May of each year being the day the first English settlers landed at Jamestown is a general holiday.

The beginning of the half-session occurs on the 14th of February of each year.

The session each year ends on the Thursday before the 29th of June, the date of the first written Constitution of Virginia.

The next session begins on the first Thursday in October, which this year will be October 5, 1899.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

1898='99.

Dr. John W. Lawson, *President*, . . . Smithfield, Isle of Wight Co.

Hon. J. N. Stubbs, *Vice-President*, . . . Woods X Roads, Gloucester Co.

Col. William Lamb, ... Norfolk.

Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, ... Sturgeon Point, Charles City Co.

Hon. B. B. Munford, ... Richmond.

Hon. Walter A. Edwards, ... Norfolk.

Hon. Thomas H. Barnes, ... Elwood, Nansemond Co.

E. C. Glass, Esq., ... Lynchburg.

E. G. Booth, M. D., ... Grove, James City Co.

Robert M. Hughes, Esq., ... Norfolk.

Hon. James C. Lamb, ... Richmond.

Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, D. D., . . . Norfolk.

Hon. Joseph W. Southall, ... Amelia.
Superintendent Public Instruction.

Hon. R. Walton Moore, ... Fairfax.

Hon. Armistead C. Gordon, ... Staunton.

Hon. William M. Ellis, ... Shawsville, Montgomery Co.

James F. Crocker, Esq., ... Portsmouth, Va.

Samuel D. Davies, Esq., ... Richmond, Va.

Henry C. Stuart, Esq., ... Elk Garden, Russel Co.

Henry B. Smith, *Secretary*, Williamsburg.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN W. LAWSON, WILLIAM LAMB,
J. N. STUBBS, JOSEPH W. SOUTHALL,
THOMAS H. BARNES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS. H. BARNES, ROBERT M. HUGHES,
WALTER A. EDWARDS, R. WALTON MOORE,
ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM.

JOS. W. SOUTHALL, ARMISTEAD C. GORDON,
B. B. MUNFORD, HENRY C. STUART,
WALTER A. EDWARDS.

COMMITTEE ON NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

E. C. GLASS, SAMUEL D. DAVIES,
R. WALTON MOORE, WILLIAM M. ELLIS,
JAMES F. CROCKER.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

D. GARDINER TYLER, BEVERLEY D. TUCKER,
B. B. MUNFORD, HENRY C. STUART,
JAMES C. LAMB.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

WILLIAM LAMB, HENRY C. STUART,
E. G. BOOTH, WILLIAM M. ELLIS,
JAMES F. CROCKER.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXERCISES.

J. N. STUBBS, BEVERLEY D. TUCKER,
ROBERT M. HUGHES, E. G. BOOTH,
JAMES C. LAMB, SAMUEL D. DAVIES.

PRESIDENT, MASTERS OR PROFESSORS.

LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D.,
President.

MASTERS OR PROFESSORS.

[*In the Order of Official Seniority.*]

LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D.,
Professor of American History and Politics

JOHN LESSLIE HALL, Ph. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of General History

THOMAS JEFFERSON STUBBS, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

LYMAN B. WHARTON, A. M., D, D.,
Professor of Latin.

VAN F. GARRETT, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Natural Science.

HUGH S. BIRD, L. I., A. B.,
Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy, and Supervising Principal of the Model School

CHARLES EDWARD BISHOP, Ph. D.
Professor of Greek, French and German.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

E. SHAWEN, L. I., A. B.,
Instructor in English and History.

C. N. WILLIAMS,
Instructor in Latin and Greek.

JOHN E. ELLIOTT, L. I.,
Instructor in French and German.

THE MATTHEW WHALEY MODEL AND PRACTICE SCHOOL.

HUGH S. BIRD, L. I., A. B,
Supervising Principal.

LUCY L. DAVIS,
Principal.

CHARLES H. LAMBERT, L. I.,
First Assistant.

ALVAN H. FOREMAN, L. I.,
Second Assistant.

J. T. THOMPSON,
Third Assistant.

HONORS AND DEGREES,

AWARDED JUNE 23, 1898.

I. GRADUATES.

Bohannan, A. W., School of History.

Burke, W. H., School of French.

Chitwood, O. P., School of History and Departments of Natural Science and Pedagogy.

Claiborne, R. R., School of History.

Coles, J. M., School of French.

Cowles, D. R., School of History.

Dodge, H. B., Department of Moral Science, Political Economy and Civil Government.

Dodge, J. H., Department of Moral Science, Political Economy and Civil Government, School of History.

Elliott, J. E., Department of Pedagogy.

Foreman, A. H., School of History.

Hansford, R. W., Department of Natural Science.

Henderson, R. E., Departments of Natural Science and Pedagogy.

Hughes, Robt. M., Jr., Department of Latin, and Schools of Greek and French.

Hurst, James, Department of Natural Science.

Jones, P. B., Department of Pedagogy.

Lambert, C. H., School of German, and Departments of Natural Science and Pedagogy.

Longacre, B. F., School of History.

Osborn, F. W., Departments of Moral Science, Political Economy and Civil Government.

Porterfield, John T., Schools of English and French.

Rickard, W. C., School of History.

Shawen, E., School of English, and Departments of Latin and Pedagogy

White, J. M., School of Greek.

Willey, H. S., Department of Natural Science.

Wilkins, J. E., School of History.

II. DEGREES.

1. LICENTIATES OF INSTRUCTION.

JAMES GORDON BOHANNAN, of Surry county.
CHARLES BUSHROD BOWRY, of Williamsburg.
WILLIAM ASHBY BLOXTON, of James City county.
RANDOLPH ROYALL CLAIBORNE, of Amherst county.
JOSEPH HOWARD DODGE, of Prince William county.
ALVAN HERBERT FOREMAN, of Norfolk county.
GEORGE WHITE GILLESPIE, of Accomac county.
JOSEPH ALBERT GILLESPIE, of Tazewell county.
ROBERT ESLIE HENDERSON, of Roanoke county.
JAMES HURST, of Northumberland county.
THOMAS BURTON SNEAD, of King William county.
THOMAS JEFFERSON STUBBS, JR., of Williamsburg.
JAMES EDWARD WILKINS, of Newport News.
ROBERT PEOPLES WILSON, of North Carolina.

2. BACHELORS OF ARTS.

JAMES BRANCH CABELL, of Richmond.
ERNEST SHAWEN, of Loudoun county.
EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS TRAVIS, of Caroline county.
SPARREL ASA WOOD, of Floyd county.

III. PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. EWELL MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

First Prize—JOHN E. ELLIOTT.
Second Prize—ALVAN H. FOREMAN.

2. BRAFFERTON PRIZE FOR TEACHING.

JAMES GORDON BOHANNAN.

3. MOORE MEDAL FOR SCHOLARSHIP IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ALVAN H. FOREMAN.

4. COLLEGE FOUNDATIONS.

G. A. DODGE, ... Souther Scholarship.
J. C. DONOVAN, ... Graves Scholarship.
ROBT. M. HUGHES, JR., ... Chancellor Scholarship.
S. W. SELDEN, ... Corcoran Scholarship.

5. SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP HAMPTON GRADED SCHOOL.

GEORGE W. GUY.

STUDENTS,

1898-'99.

ANDERSON, ALFRED SCOTT, Ivy, Albemarle Co., Va.
ANDERSON, NOAH CALDIN B., Adwolfe, Smyth Co., Va.
ANDERTON, JOHN GAYLE, Tappahannock Co., Va.
ARMISTEAD, FRANK, Williamsburg, Va.
BADGER, GEORGE HENRY, Marionville, Northampton Co., Va.
BAKER, IRA DANIEL, Morrisonville, Loudoun Co., Va.
BAPTIST, MAURICE JACQUELYN, North Garden, Albemarle Co., Va.
BARRON, CHARLES OTIS, Norfolk, Va.
BARRON, JAMES SMITH, Warsaw, Richmond Co., Va.
BATTEN, EDGAR PEYTON, Creedo, Princess Anne Co., Va.
BELL, HERMAN LUTHER, Melnesville, Augusta Co., Va.
BIRD, EDWARD RANDOLPH, Petersburg, Va.
BLACKBURN, JOHN FRANCIS, Grottoes, Rockingham Co., Va.
BOONEVILLE, JOS. HOWARD, Hampton, Va.
BOWRY, JAMES, Williamsburg, Va.
BRAITHWAITE, RICHARD, Williamsburg, Va.
BRISTOW, ANDREW, Stormont, Middlesex Co., Va.
BRYAN, WM. WHITAKER, Williamsburg, Va.
BURROWS, HARRY LIVINGSTON, Daysville, Loudon Co., Va.
BURTON, MARVIN, Urbanna, Middlesex Co., Va.
BUTTON, JAS. MORTIMER, Jeffersonton, Culpeper Co., Va.
CALHOUN, JOHN WILLIAM, Deerfield, Augusta Co., Va.
CARTER, CHARLES FRANKLIN, Byrdton, Northumberland Co., Va.
CARTER, ROBERT WINSTON, Amelia C. H., Va.
CHICHESTER, CASSIUS MONCURE, Falmouth, Stafford Co., Va.
CHITWOOD, OLIVER PERRY, Rocky Mount, Franklin Co., Va.
COLES, JOHN MUNFORD, Chatham, Pittsylvania Co., Va.
COLLIER, CHARLES LOCKIE, Hampton, Va.
COLLINS, ALFRED RAWLINGS, Penola, Caroline Co., Va.
COOLEY, ELMER JACKSON, Coal Creek, Carroll Co., Va.
COOLEY, ELBERT MCNELIA, Coal Creek, Carroll Co., Va.
COPENHAVER, MEEK HAMPTON, Adwolf, Smyth Co., Va.
CORBITT, ARCHIE ARTHUR R, Waverly, W. Va.
CORBITT, WYLIE R, Waverly, W. Va.

CORNETT, BARON FRANCIS, ---Fairy, Grayson Co., Va.
CORNETT, GUY MORGAN, ----Lundy, Grayson Co., Va.
COSTELLO, MARION BERNARD, Oatlands, Loudon Co., Va.
COX, BERRY MADISON, ------Piper's Gap, Carroll Co., Va.
CRIM, JOHN WM. HENRY, ---Bolington, Loudon Co., Va.
CROOKS, WILLIAM MARVIN, --Yorktown, Va.
CROWDER, FRED FRAYSER, ---Ballsville, Powhatan Co., Va.
DADE, ROBERT BEVERLEY, ---Airmount, Loudon Co., Va.
DAVIES, HAWES, ----------Manassas, Va.
DAVIES, JOHN JENKYN, -----Manassas, Va.
DAVIES, WILLIAM WILLIS, ---Manassas, Va.
DAVIS, HENRY JACKSON, -----Cremona, Cumberland Co., Va.
DENNIE, EDWARD BARRY, ----Newport News, Va.
DICKINSON, WILLIAM ELMORE, Williamsburg, Va.
DODGE, ARTHUR, ----------Manassas, Va.
DONOVAN, JOHN CORNELIUS, --Mathews, Va.
DOWNING, GAMALIEL JEROME, Downings, Richmond Co., Va.
ELLIOTT, JOHN EARLE, -----Hampton, Va.
ELSWICK, LANDON MOUNTEVILLE, Big Rock, Buchanan Co, Va.
EMANUEL, SANFORD, --------Everona, Va.
EPPES, BENJ. FRANKLIN, ----Lawrenceville, Brunswick Co., Va.
FARIS, JOHN, ------------Mecca, Pulaski Co., Va.
FEILD, JOHN ALEXANDER, ---San Marino, Dinwiddie Co., Va.
FLOURNOY, WM. STANHOPE, --Smithville, Charlotte Co., Va.
FOREMAN, ALVAN HERBERT, --Great Bridge, Norfolk Co., Va.
FOSTER, HUGH HAMPTON, ---Remington, Fauquier Co., Va.
FRIEND, JOS. GAMMON, -----Drake's Branch, Charlotte Co., Va.
FRIEND, THOS. WATKINS, ----Drake's Branch, Charlotte Co., Va.
GARNETT, THOS. HARRY, ----Fairfax, Va.
GARROW, GAS. TOOMER, ----Denbigh, Warwick Co., Va.
GAYLE, JOSIAH PITTS, ------Spotsylvania, Va.
GEORGE, CHARLES SAMUEL, --Morrisville, Loudoun Co., Va.
GIBSON, WILLIAM PRESTON, -Upperville, Fauquier Co., Va.
GRAYSON CARY TRAVERS, ----Culpeper, Va.
GREEN, RICHARD CARROLL, --Lester Manor, King William Co., Va.
GREEAR, GEORGE HOPKINS, --Coeburn, Wise Co., Va.
GRESHAM, CURTIS EDWIN, ---Washington, D. C.
GUY, GEORGE WILLIS, -----Hampton, Va.
HACKLEY, WALTER MARION, -Jeffersonton, Culpeper Co., Va.
HANES, ELITAH COSBY, ------Elridge's Mill, Buckingham Co., Va.

HANGER, CLARENCE CLIFTON, Snyder, Augusta Co., Va.
HANKINS, REYNOLDS, Williamsburg, Va.
HARRIS, WALTER PARNELL, Granite Springs, Spotsylvania Co., Va.
HASH, VIVIAN LEONIDAS, Major, Grayson Co., Va.
HATHAWAY, CARLETON, White Stone, Lancaster Co., Va.
HEBDITCH, DON B., Arcanum, Buckingham Co., Va.
HENDERSON, ROBERT ESLIE, Moomaw, Roanoke Co., Va.
HENDERSON, WM. EDGAR, Moomaw, Roanoke Co., Va.
HINES, ALVIN PAUL, Rescue, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
HOLLAND, FLOYD TALMAGE, Windsor, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
HORNBAKER, JOSEPH, Manassas, Va.
HOSKINS, HORACE FAULKNER, Carlton's Store, King & Queen Co, Va.
HUDNALL, RICHARD L, Lilian, Northumberland Co., Va.
HUGHES, ROBT. MORTON, JR., Norfolk, Va.
HUNDLEY, HARRY LEONARD, Williamsburg, Va.
HUNDLEY, JOHN ARTHUR, Williamsburg, Va.
HUNDLEY, PRESTON, Dunnsville, King & Queen Co., Va.
HUNT, CLARENCE WINSLOW, Claremont, Va.
HUNT, HARRY ASHLEY, Hickory Grove, Prince William Co., Va.
HURTT, WALTER MORGAN, Franktown, Northampton Co., Va.
HURST, JAMES, Lynham's, Northumberland Co., Va.
HURST, THOMAS BENJAMIN, Lynham's, Northumberland Co., Va.
IDEN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Manassas, Va.
IVES, EDWARD BENSON, Land of Promise, Pr. Anne Co., Va.
JARVIS, RAYMOND PRESTON, Jarvisburg, N. C.
JENKINS, GEORGE LUTHER, Radiant, Madison Co., Va.
JETT, SAMUEL GRIGGS, Floyd, Va.
JONES, EDWARD DARLINGTON, Williamsburg, Va.
JONES, JAMES, BOISSEAU, Williamsburg, Va.
JONES, ROBERT MCGUIRE, Hampstead, King George Co., Va.
JORDAN, ARTHUR DUDLEY, Drivers, Nansemond Co., Va.
KING, HEARTWELL MACON, Newman's, Hanover Co., Va.
LAMBERT, CHARLES HIGDON, McGaheysville, Rockingham Co., Va.
LANE, WALTER GARDNER, Williamsburg, Va.
LEWIS, JOHN MARYE, Manassas, Va.
MACKRETH, ARTHUR R. W., Ivy, Albemarle Co., Va.
MADDOX, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Washington, D. C.
MALLORY, FRANK NICHOLSON, Lawrenceville, Brunswick Co., Va.
MARSTON, LITTLEBERRY ALLEN, Roxbury, Charles City Co., Va.
MCCANDLISH, FAIRFAX S., Saluda, Middlesex Co., Va.

MONTAGUE, JAMES HERBERT,—Pall's, King William Co., Va.
MOODY, ALTON EVERETT,—Quinton, New Kent Co., Va.
MOORE, CARLTON RIDGEWAY,—Birds Nest, Northampton Co., Va.
MOORE, JOHN NEWTON,—Charlottesville, Va.
MORTON, NATHANIEL WEBB,—Townsville, N. C.
MORRIS, MERTON W,—Windsor, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
MURPHY, JOHN LAWRENCE,—Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Alleghany Co., Va.
NANCE, BENJAMIN MAJOR,—Roxbury, Charles City Co., Va.
NELSON, HOWARD,—North, Mathews Co., Va.
NEWCOMB, JOHN LLOYD,—Sassafras, Gloucester Co., Va.
OSBORN, FRANK WOOTTON,—Lawrenceville, Brunswick Co., Va.
PAGE, THOMAS NELSON,—White Marsh, Gloucester Co., Va.
PALMER, PAUL CULLEN,—Kilmarnock, Lancaster Co., Va.
PARKER, ARTHUR,—Loretto, Essex Co., Va.
PARKER, FREDERICK,—Loretto, Essex Co., Va.
PARROTT, HORACE EDWARD,—Parrott's, Albemarle Co., Va.
PECK, GEORGE HARRISON,—Pearisburg, Giles Co., Va.
PIERPONT, ARTHUR JOSEPH,—Palonian Springs, Loudoun Co., Va.
PHILLIPS, ERNEST,—Newport News, Va.
PLUMMER, JOHN BOWLING,—Fairfax, Va.
POLLARD, JOHN BEVERLY,—Aylett's, King William Co., Va.
POWERS, LACELLE LAFAYETTE,Northwest, Norfolk Co., Va.
QUINN, SILVANUS BRYAN,—Fredericksburg, Va.
RIDDELL, VANDAL HEYWOOD,—Tabscott, Goochland Co., Va.
RIGGINS, EDWARD THOMAS,—Poquoson, York Co., Va.
ROBINSON, CECIL VERNON,—Warrenton, Va.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM EDWARD, Warrenton, Va.
ROGERS, CHARLES WARREN,—Paris, Fauquier Co., Va.
ROGERS, RICHARD OVID,—Carsley, Surry Co., Va.
SANDIDGE, EDWARD,—Amherst, Va.
SAUNDERS, ALBIN,—Williamsburg, Va.
SAUNDERS, EDWIN DUDLEY,—Williamsburg, Va.
SAVEDGE, NICHOLAS,—Alliance, Surry Co., Va.
SCOTT, FRANK BENJAMIN W.,—Drake's Branch, Charlotte Co., Va.
SELDEN, STUART WRAY,—Roanes, Gloucester Co., Va.
SHAWEN, ERNEST,—Waterford, Loudon Co., Va.
SHUMATE, ANDERSON EVERETT,Pearisburg, Giles Co., Va.
SINCLAIR, FAYETTE ALLEN,—Tabb, York Co., Va.
SIZER, FREDERICK M.,—St. Just, Orange Co , Va.

SLUSHER, WILLIAM CLARY,--Floyd, Va.
SMITH, ALLAN CHRISTIAN,---Urbanna, Middlesex Co., Va.
SMITH, CLIFTON,----------Tabb, York Co., Va.
SMITH, THOS. BLACKWELL,--Upperville, Fauquier Co., Va.
SNEAD, JAMES STERLING C.,--Tyro, Nelson Co., Va.
SNEAD, WILLIAM WINSTON,--Etna Mills, King William Co., Va.
SOUTHWORTH, HARRY CLINTON,Tappahannock, Va.
SPENCER, JOHN BLAIR,------Williamsburg, Va.
SPRATLEY, CLAUDE VERNON,--Hampton, Va.
SPRINKEL, ROBERT WILMER,-Culpeper, Va.
SPRUILL, BENJAMIN,--------Columbia, N. C.
STACY, EARLE EDWARD,-----Amelia, Va.
STEVENS, GEORGE LEROY,---Cappahosic, Gloucester Co., Va.
STICKEL, ROBERT LEE,------Lake View, Clarke Co., Va.
STUBBS, THOMAS J. JR.,-----Williamsburg, Va.
TAYLOR, EDWARD JORDAN,---Drivers, Nansemond Co., Va.
TAYLOR, EDWARD SOMMERS,--Burnley's, Albemarle Co , Va.
TERRELL, ALFRED LYNCH,---Pedro, Essex Co., Va.
TERRELL, EDGAR MICON,----Pedro, Essex Co., Va.
TERRY, ESTON MOREHEAD,---Darlington H'ts, Prince Edward Co., Va.
THOMAS, SIDNEY BAXTER,---Oak Park, Madison Co., Va.
THOMPSON, JOHN TAYLOR,---Linden, Warren Co., Va.
TINSLEY, MORGAN MARTIN,--Shackelford's, King & Queen Co., Va.
TINSLEY, SAMUEL WOODLAND, Shackelford's, King & Queen Co., Va.
TYLER, ARTHUR ROBB,------Frostburg, Md.
VEST, WALTER EDWARD,----Flint, Floyd Co., Va.
WARD, JAMES F.,----------Painter, Accomac Co., Va.
WARRINER, ARTHUR,--- ----Jetersville, Amelia Co., Va.
WATTS, WM. LEONIDAS,-----Monitor, Amherst Co., Va.
WEAVER, BROOKE,----- ----Burtonville, Warren Co., Va.
WHARTON, CHAS. WILLIAM,--Bedford City, Va.
WHEAT, RICHARD WALCOAT,-Dumfries, Prince William Co., Va.
WHITE, LANDON WILMER,---Eureka Mills, Charlotte Co., Va.
WHITMAN, SYDNEY PRICE,---Etter, Wythe Co., Va.
WILKINSON, WILLIAM JOHN,--Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES NASH,--Norfolk, Va.
WILLIAMS, SMITH JOHN,-----Iraville, Essex Co., Va.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Iraville, Essex Co., Va.
WOOD, ELIJAH KELLING,----Bartee, Norfolk Co., Va.
WYATT, GIRLONZO,---------Rip Raps, Elizabeth City Co., Va.
WYNKOOP, GEORGE ERNEST,--Snickersville, Loudon Co., Va.

Number of Students,----------194.

PUPILS IN THE MATTHEW WHALEY MODEL AND PRACTICE SCHOOL.

FIRST GRADE.

Geddy, Thomas,
Lane, Winder,
Spencer, Daingerfield,
Harris, Maud Lane,
Saunders, Mary,
Spencer, Laura.

SECOND GRADE.

Gordon, Langon,
Morris, Christian,
Roberts, William Saunders,
Person, Charles E.,
Lane, Martha,
Servant, Louise.

THIRD GRADE.

Beale, John D.,
Beale, George E.,
Hall, Channing M.,
Hall, John Leslie,
Geddy, Katharine,
Spencer, Bessie Lee,
Ware, Alice.

FOURTH GRADE.

Lively, William, J.,
Macon, Randolph H.,
Wynkoop, Howard,
Burke, J. Marie,
Macon, Nora C. B.,
Roberts, Ellen Lee,

FIFTH GRADE.

Donegan, John B.,
Beale, Grace,
Spencer, Mary Henley,
Spencer, Mary Branch.

Number of students, ... 194
Number of pupils, ... 29
Total number of students and pupils, ... 222

ANNOUNCEMENTS,

1899-1900.

LOCATION.

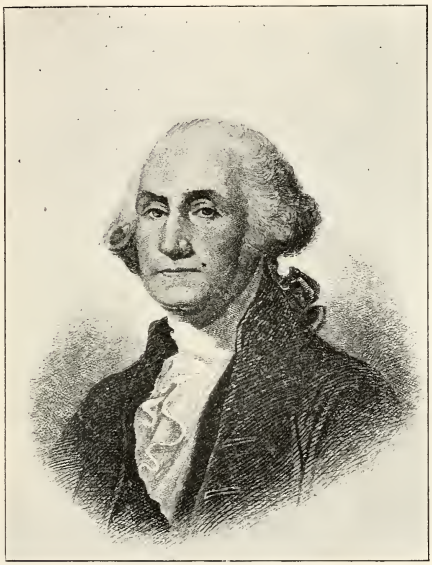
William and Mary College is situated adjoining the city of Williamsburg, upon the ridge of the peninsula formed by the York and James Rivers. It is distant only half mile from the depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and is thus easy of access from every part of the State. The locality is thoroughly drained by deep creeks which empty into the James and York Rivers, and has enjoyed singular immunity from disease.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Besides its salubrity of climate, the College has other natural advantages. It is situated in the most historic portion of the United States. Jamestown, the seat of the first English settlement on the American continent, and Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered in 1781, are only a few miles distant. Williamsburg itself was once the capital of the State, and is full of interesting memories. The College is the oldest in the United States except Harvard, and was the first to introduce the modern system of class lectures; the first to have chairs of Law, Modern Languages, and History; the first to announce the elective system of study; the first to award collegiate medals—the Botetourt medals—and it is well known that the P B K Society, established at William and Mary in 1776, was the first Intercollegiate Fraternity in the United States. The College has been distinguished for its eminent professors and students; and its long history of two hundred and six years is full of the vicissitudes of fortune.

PRESIDENT FROM 1693-1743.

It is second to none in the influence it has exerted upon the history of the United States. It is impossible to suppose that a student can live in the presence of the associations that cluster everywhere without being inspired by them.



GEORGE WASHINGTON,
First Chancellor of the College after the Revolution, 1783-1799; President of the United States.

EXAMINATIONS.

Two examinations of each class are held during the session, in the presence of a committee of the Faculty, which every student is required to stand. The first, called the Intermediate Examination, is held about the middle of the session, and embraces in its scope the subjects of instruction in the first half of the session. The second, called the Final Examination, is held in the closing month of the session, and embraces the subjects treated of

in the second half of the session. The examinations are conducted in writing. An average of three-fourths on the examinations entitles the student to a certificate of distinction. As evidence of satisfactory attainments in any school or complete subject therein a diploma of graduation will be conferred. But no degree, diploma, or certificate will be granted to any one until all sums due by him to the College are paid.

PRESIDENT FROM 1777–1812.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

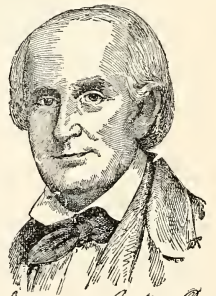
There are two courses of instruction —the Normal Course, designed for training teachers in the public schools, and the Collegiate Course, designed for the liberal education of the student.

DIPLOMAS.

Diplomas are awarded for graduation in any school of the College course and for attaining degrees. The collegiate degrees are: Bachelor of Literature (B. Let.), Bachelor of Arts (A. B), and Master of Arts (A. M.). The Normal degree is Licentiate of Instruction (L. I.). No honorary degrees are conferred.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

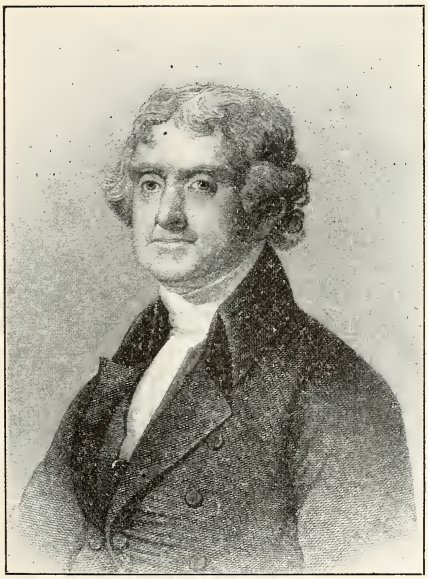
Besides the services of the various churches that are open twice every Sunday, students of the College have the benefit of the daily prayer-service in the chapel, of the Y. M. C. A. services every Sunday afternoon, and of the Bible class, conducted by Professor Bishop, on Friday afternoons. The pastors of the churches in Williamsburg conduct the morning prayer-service in turn, and also visit the students in their rooms, thus bringing the students in direct touch with the good work of the community.



PRESIDENT FROM 1814–1825.

LIBRARY.

The library, which is adorned with many important portraits and relics of the past, contains about ten thousand volumes, some of them of much importance. It is open to students several hours every day of the week.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Student 1760-1762: Member of the Board of Visitors 1770.

INFIRMARY.

The College has an infirmary, commodious and well ventilated, and built especially for the use of sick students. So good is the health of the students, however, that the building is little used except as the office of the College physician. In case of serious sickness, a physician and nurse are provided by the College.

EXPENSES.

A College Hotel is operated under the management of Mr. R. L. Spencer, as steward. The necessary expenses of a student for a session are as follows:

1. For students taking the Normal Course:

BOTETOURT MEDAL—OBVERSE.

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, and attendance, payable $10 per month in advance (guaranteed), . . .	$90 00
Medical fee, in advance,	3 00
Contingent fee, payable on entrance,* . . .	3 00
Books will cost about, .	15 00
Total cost of session of nine months, . . .	$111 00

2. For students taking the Collegiate Course:

Board, including fuel, lights, washing and attendance, payable $12 per month in advance,	$108 00
Medical fee, payable in advance, ...	3 00
Contingent fee, payable on entrance, *	3 00
Tuition fee, payable half on entrance and half 14th February, .	35 00
Books will cost about, ...	15 00
Total cost of session of nine months, ...	$164 00

Students pledged to teach are given the preference at the College Hotel; but other students, in case the College boarding-house is full, will have no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at rates as low as those given above.

No reduction on account of board made for absence from College for a period less than a month.

No portion of a student's College fees is refunded on account of withdrawal from the College.

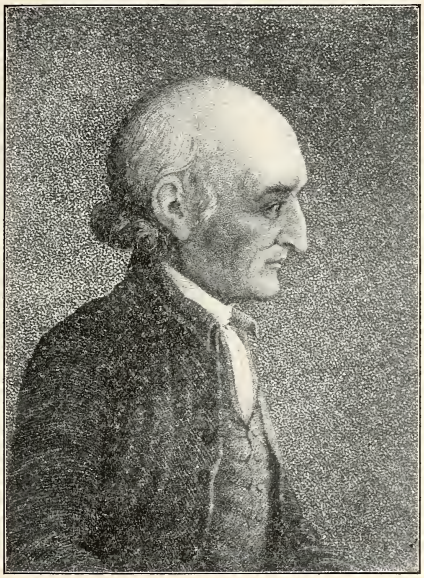
BOTETOURT MEDAL—REVERSE.

FEES.

No matriculation or other fee is required at William

* May be returned in full at the end of the session.

and Mary save the tuition fee of $35, payable $17.50 on entrance and $17.50 on 14th February, a medical fee of $3, and a contingent fee of $3, which may be returned at the end of the session. The tuition fee is not required of those who propose to be teachers, their expenses for board, fuel, lights, washing, and attendance being strictly limited to $90 per session as above.



GEORGE WYTHE, CHANCELLOR OF VIRGINIA.
Student about 1740; Professor of Law 1779-1789.

CONTINGENT FEE.

Every student, on entering the College, is required to deposit with the Treasurer the sum of three dollars, to be entered to his credit as a contingent fund, out of which shall be taken his apportioned share of the cost of any damage, beyond ordinary wear and tear, done to his room or furniture (whether said damage be fixed upon him individually or not), together with any other

damage to College property that may be fixed upon him. If no such charges are entered against him, the whole amount will be returned at the end of the session.

BEDDING AND FURNITURE.

Each room in the College Hotel is equipped with a table, washstand, chairs, bedstead, mattress, and bedclothing. Students are required to furnish their own towels and soap, and are advised to bring with them an extra pair of blankets.

REPORTS.

Reports showing the standing of every student in his classes are made out four times during the session. The attention of parents is called to these reports, and admonition in proper cases should be given by them to their sons. Parental authority is a valuable adjunct to the discipline and success of a college.

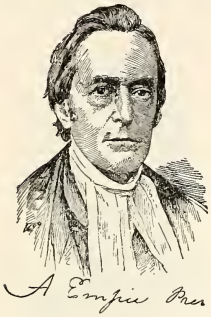
NOT DENOMINATIONAL.

Religious exercises follow the calling of the roll every morning. The ministers of the several churches in Williamsburg are invited to officiate in turn. The discipline of the College is sedulously administered with a view to confirm integrity and maintain a sacred regard for truth.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ADMISSION.

To be admitted as a student of the College, the applicant must be at least fifteen years of age; but the Faculty may dispense with this requirement in favor of one who has a brother of the requisite age entering at the same time.



PRESIDENT FROM 1827-1836.

If the applicant for admission has been a student at any other incorporated seminary, he should produce a certificate from such seminary, or other satisfactory evidence of general good conduct.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

Every student must attend at least four schools, and take as many branches of study as, by the lecture schedule, will require an attendance of not less than fifteen hours a week, or more than twenty-two hours.

EXCHANGE OF SCHOOLS.

Students are permitted to exchange schools within *one week* after admission. Thereafter no exchange is allowed except by leave of the Faculty.

WITHDRAWAL FROM A SCHOOL.

No student can drop a class in a school without the permission of the Professor of that school; nor can he give up any school without the permission of the Faculty.

ABSENCE FROM LECTURES.

A student is not permitted to absent himself from any lecture or examination without special leave from the President or Faculty.

EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for graduation are required to present themselves for examination with the class. Special examinations are not granted except upon the physician's certificate of sickness on the day of examination, or other cause which the Faculty may approve.

FIREARMS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

No student shall keep or use firearms, or make loud noises or create disturbance either in his room, on the College premises, or on the streets of Williamsburg.

CARD-PLAYING, ETC.

No student shall play cards or billiards, game, visit bar-rooms or places where liquor is kept for sale, keep or have intoxicating liquors in his room or possession, write upon the walls of the buildings, injure the property of the College or citizens, swear or use indecent language, or be guilty of any conduct rendering him an unfit associate for young gentlemen.

PRESIDENT FROM 1836–1846.

HAZING.

Hazing or subjecting students to any kind of ignominious treatment is strictly forbidden, and renders the offender liable to expulsion.

ROLL CALL.

All students are required to attend morning roll-call at 8:45 A. M. every day except Sunday.

LIMITS.

No student shall go more than six miles from the College without the consent of the President or Faculty.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COLLEGE.

The Faculty believe that it is a duty which they owe to parents to advise and insist upon the withdrawal of their sons whenever they are found not profiting by their stay at College. When a

non-resident student is permitted to withdraw, it is always understood that it is upon condition that he forthwith leave the city and vicinity and go home. Until this condition is complied with, he remains subject to the authority of the institution, and may be expelled if he continues to remain.

EXPULSION.

Students guilty of dishonorable conduct, or willful disobedience and aggravated violation of the rules, will be publicly dismissed.

I. NORMAL COURSE.

The Normal Course.

This course consists of studies in the Normal School and the Model and Practice School.

1. NORMAL SCHOOL.

The course in this school covers two years, and satisfactory completion of the same entitles the student to a diploma of graduation.

All normal students, being expected to teach in the public schools of Virginia, are subject to the following curriculum:

FIRST YEAR.—Two Terms.

English, History, Mathematics, Natural Science, Latin, German, Pedagogy.

SECOND YEAR.—Two Terms.

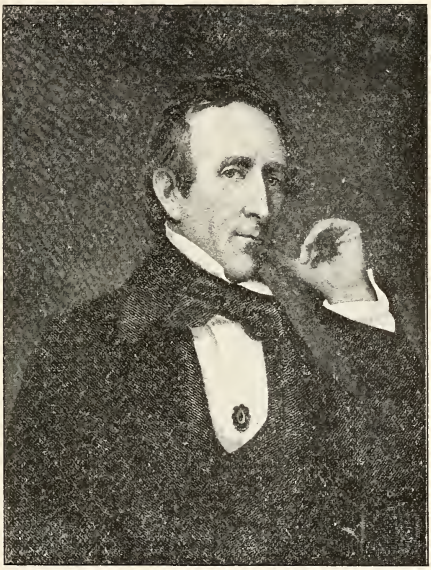
English, History, Mathematics, Natural Science, Latin, Psychology, Pedagogy, Civil Government, and Political Economy.

To broaden the general culture of the students the Professors will, in turns, deliver a monthly lecture to all the students collected in the chapel or assembly room of the College, on subjects connected with their particular lines of instruction.

2. MODEL AND PRACTICE SCHOOL.

This school is an essential feature of the Normal Department. It is conducted by a corps of teachers under the supervision of the Faculty. The pupils are taken from the children of Williamsburg. The value of the school to the student-teachers consists in its affording the object lesson of a public school modelled on the best ideas, and in furnishing to them an opportunity of practicing under competent criticism. Hence the name Model and

Practice School. A course involving for an additional half-session practice in the Model and Practice School, under the supervision of the Professor of Pedagogy, will entitle the graduate in the Normal course to the degree of Licentiate of Instruction.



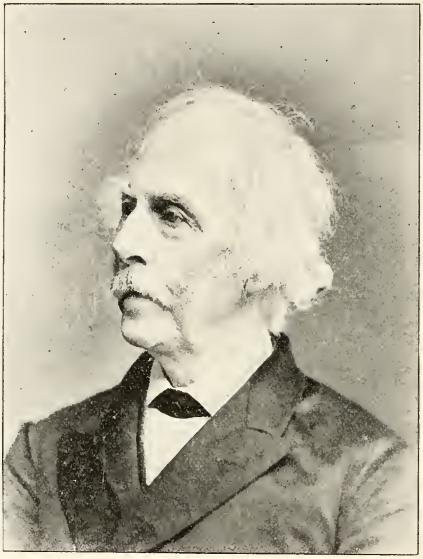
JOHN TYLER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Student 1802–1807; Member of the Board of Visitors 1814–1862; Chancellor of the College 1859–1862.

REMARKS.

After the completion of the prescribed course by the Normal student, he is at liberty to take the Collegiate Course without any extra charges. Many of the Normal students go from College with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, thus uniting the best technical training with the broad and liberal culture of the advanced scholar. The aim is to furnish the best teachers possible for the public schools.

Although text-books are made use of in the several studies, the students are impressed with the fact that text-books are only one of many useful helps. Oral lectures accompany the text-books, and the students are frequently exercised in original work. Con-



HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY.

Third Chancellor of the College after the Revolution, 1871–1881; President of the Virginia Historical Society.

stant reference is made to the Library of the College, where access may be had to the best thought on most subjects.

To the end that the student-teachers may grasp each subject as a whole, reviews are held in each class, and at the close of each session the entire Normal School is gathered together in the assembly room, after the manner of a summer institute, for a general review of the course from the beginning.

Stress is laid upon object study. As long as history preserves

a place in the public schools, so long will William and Mary hold preëminence over every place in Virginia as the site of a Normal School and College. Here the student may not only be told of events in Virginia history, but with no trouble he may be taken to see the places where they occurred. Jamestown and Yorktown are only a short distance away, while Williamsburg itself, so long the capital of the colony, teems with historic places and associations. In the city itself the student may be shown the site of the State House, where Patrick Henry uttered his immortal words: "If this be treason, make the most of it;" the old magazine, from which Lord Dunmore abstracted the public arms, and thus stirred Virginia from the sea to the mountains; the prison where Col. Hamilton was confined after his capture by Gen. George Rogers Clark at Vincennes; the church where Spotswood worshipped, and the buildings celebrated as the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis and George Washington.

NORMAL COURSE IN DETAIL.

FIRST YEAR.

English.—The instruction in this subject is made very practical, and is especially adapted to the needs of those intending to teach in the public schools.

Every normal student begins with a thorough review of the elements of English grammar. He spends several weeks in reviewing the parts of speech, their relative value and importance, their functions, their classification. Then he takes up word-groups, treating them under various forms, such as verb-phrases, prepositional phrases, and clauses. Incidentally, he is informed as to the different text-books now before the public. Great attention is paid also to punctuation and to sentence-structure, and weekly compositions are assigned. To train the class in rapid writing, dictation exercises are given, and off-hand compositions are required.

Along with this very practical work, courses in literature are given, to develop and train the imagination. The authors most frequently used are Scott, Tennyson, Irving, and Longfellow. While becoming quite intimately acquainted with one or more standard authors, the class hears informal lectures on the history

of English literature, so as to learn something about most of the great writers of all periods.

VIRGINIA AND AMERICAN HISTORY.—The class begins with Virginia history. The instructor brings in additional information of various kinds, controverted points are taken up, and at-

JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Student 1775.

tacks made upon Virginia by hostile critics are refuted. Great attention is paid to Virginia's part in the settlement of the country, to her share in the perils and in the honors of the Revolution, her influence in shaping the destinies of the nation, in drafting

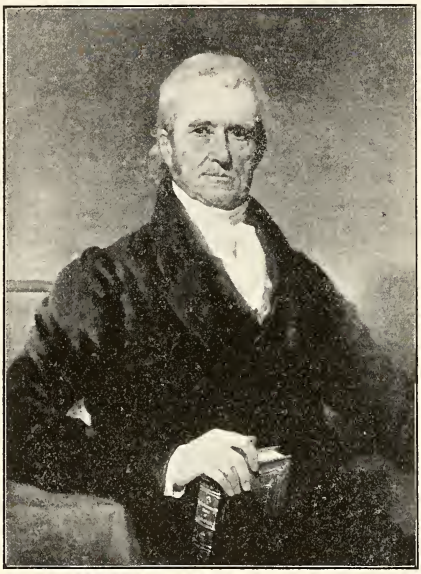
the Constitution, and in conducting the general government for the first six decades.

American History is taken up in February, and the same plan is pursued. Some good text-book is used as a guide, and collateral information is brought from many sources. Special attention is paid to constitutional points, great conventions, causes of alienation between North and South; and the Southern youth is taught to regard the war of 1861-'65, not as a rebellion, but as a great controversy over disputed clauses in the Constitution, which it really was.

ARITHMETIC.—Fundamental operations with integers, denominate numbers, common fractions, and decimal fractions; secondary operations, such as composition, factoring, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, involution and evolution; measures and standards of value, weight, length, surface, volume, and time; difference between dates; longitude and time; ratio and proportion, simple, compound and partitive; percentage and its application, such as profit and loss, commission, stocks and bonds, brokerage, taxes, duties, insurance, domestic and foreign exchange, simple interest, annual interest, exact interest, compound interest, trade discount, true discount, and bank discount. Oral exercises corresponding to the written work are given daily as far as practicable. By precept and example the best method of teaching the subject is constantly impressed upon the class.

ALGEBRA.—Symbols of quantity, operation, and relation; notation and numeration; numerical value of algebraic expressions; fundamental operations with integers and fractions; use of parenthesis, brace, bracket, bar and vinculum; secondary operations, such as composition, factoring, cancellation, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, reductions, involution and evolution. The first processes of algebra being literal or generalized arithmetic, the student is carefully drilled in passing from word to symbol, and is taught that algebra has a language peculiarly its own. The simple equation of one, two, or more unknown quantities, both integer and fractional. All transformations or reductions are traced to the axioms upon which the science is built. Much attention is paid to the oral statement of the equations for solving *word problems*. The various methods

of elimination are treated in the same general way as above. A brief study of pure and affected quadratic equations is made. The ordinary method of solution by completing the square and the method by factoring are taught in this class.



JOHN MARSHALL, CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Student 1780; Member of the Board of Visitors 1790.

GEOMETRY.—The introduction and the first two books of Wentworth's Plane Geometry constitute the text study of this year, together with many of the problems and theorems taken from the exercises. An attempt is made to show the *how* and the *why* at every step in the demonstration of theorems and the solution of problems. The relations of straight lines, parallel and perpendicular, are carefully considered, as also the comparison of vertical angles, of triangles, of quadrilaterals, and of the

angles of polygons. In the circle the relation of arc, chord and angle, and the measurement of angles at the centre and of inscribed angles, etc., are discussed. Simple problems of construction are solved, such as bisecting lines, chords, arcs and angles; constructing perpendiculars, angles, tangents and triangles, and inscribing and circumscribing circles. The text simply forms a basis for discussion of a more general and searching character. Great attention is paid also to concrete geometry as being an almost indispensable aid to the formal demonstration.

BOTANY.—About fifty lecture hours are given to this subject. As many plants as possible are dissected and examined. The student is made familiar with the general plan of a plant; its organs of vegetation; its organs of reproduction; the function or use of each of these organs; the variety of appearance they present in different plants, etc.; the growth of plants from seeds; from buds; different stages of growth; their continued development from year to year; the life history af annuals, biennials, perennials, illustrated by common plants; the different ways in which biennials and perennials store away the result of the year's work; the different forms, and other salient points of roots, stems, leaves; the structure of stems and leaves; the classification of these based on the arrangement of their structural material: inflorescence and other salient features of flowers; different plans of flowers, fruits, and seeds, and their salient points; why plants grow, the beneficent objects of their creation. When the class is ready for it, the advantages of classification are shown, and the use of the flora, and the natural system of classification is studied and illustrated, and plants from each of the more important families are analyzed and studied in concert, and the characteristics of the family, genera, and species noted.

CHEMISTRY.—About sixty lecture hours are given to the subject. Brief view of the history of Chemistry; object of the study; chemical manipulation and processes; heat, electricity, contact, as promoters of chemical change; reduction; oxidation; elements, compounds, mixtures; personal introduction to the more common elements preceding their study; table of elements, symbols, physical condition, etc.; atomic theory and general properties of atoms (atomic weights, valence, chemism); molec-

ular theory; molecular formulæ; law of definite proportions; law of multiple proportions; study of the common non-metallic elements, and some of their important compounds; their occurrence, preparation, properties, uses; familiar substances containing them; tests; experiments under each, illustrating their properties, etc.; oxidation, combustion; oxidizing and reducing flames; respiration; crystallization; diffusion of gases; water, its composition by analysis and by synthesis; oxyhydrogen blowpipe; density of a gas referred to the hydrogen unit; determination of molecular weights; Avogadro's hypothesis; anhydrides; chemical equations; bleaching; disinfectants; volume of a gas as affected by heat and temperature; writing and balancing chemical equations; acids; bases; salts; substituting power and valence in forming salts; determination of atomic weights by Avogadro's hypothesis; safety lamp; ventilation. Metals—classification, etc.; study of first and second groups; their occurrence, preparation, properties, and compounds, uses, tests; analysis of these two groups, separation, and identification.

LATIN.—Language-study is regarded scientifically and practically as a training of many faculties. As a revelation of human thought it becomes an instrument for the gaining of knowledge and of the power of expression.

Latin is treated in its first rudiments and elementary principles. A proper pronunciation is taught, the inflection of the different parts of speech is taken up so as to give a thorough groundwork, the methods of indicating the relation of ideas by the position of words, by change in word-form, or by separate words are pointed out; the part which Latin has in the formation of English is considered, the elementary rules of syntax are studied, derivation and composition of words are dwelt upon, Latin is turned into English and English into Latin; eye, ear and hand are called into practice; Latin and English are closely and continuously compared.

GERMAN.—In German the essential facts of the grammar are thoroughly learned, the exercise work is lightened in so far as that can be wisely done; parallel reading is not required, and unimportant minutiæ of the grammar are reserved for a more advanced course. The class recites once a week, and the effort is

made to systematically drill the ear as well as the eye and memory.

PEDAGOGY.—Review of the common school branches with especial attention to geography and allied subjects, others being touched upon by the other departments of the College. Observation at the Model and Practice School with a view to an acquaintance with the general spirit and methods of that school, a section of the class being detailed for such work each week. A conference of the entire class is held every Saturday for criticism and comparison of results of observation.

SECOND YEAR.

ENGLISH.—In the second Normal year English grammar is taught, but in a more advanced form than before. Text-books are compared, different views of disputed points are discussed, and the embryo teacher is trained in the faculty of discrimination. Problems in grammar are taken up, irregularities are discussed, and the grammatical faculties are so trained as to be ready for intricate points in grammar.

The history of the English language is given in a series of lectures, and a good deal of historical English grammar is introduced.

Essays are required at stated intervals, and the best of them are published in the College magazine.

Rhetoric, besides being taught incidentally during the whole Normal course, is taught theoretically for five months with the aid of a text-book.

Literature is taught in this class also, two masterpieces being carefully digested. The first four months are generally devoted to Irving, Addison, Ruskin, Bacon, or some other classic prose, while the spring term is usually given to a faithful study of a play of Shakespeare.

After completing the two-years' course outlined above, the student is competent to teach English in the best public high schools, and to train others to teach in the lower grades.

HISTORY.—The study of General History, involving a rapid outline of the principal events in the history of the world, is taken up. A text-book, such as Fisher's, Barnes's, or Myers's, is used

for convenience; but the principal instruction is given in lectures, with constant reference to the maps.

History is treated, not as a series of isolated facts, but as a connected whole, one event leading to another. The philosophy of history is emphasized. Continual effort is made to harmonize the study of history; the past is made to throw light upon the present, and the present upon the past, the student being taught to apply his newly acquired information to living and burning questions of his own day and of his own country.

In this course, special attention is paid to English history as of great importance to men of English antecedents.

After completing the above course, together with that given in American and Virginia History, the student is well equipped to do successful work in the best public high schools, and ready, if he returns to college, for the more advanced courses outlined in the higher collegiate department.

ALGEBRA.—The theory of exponents, radical expressions, imaginary expressions, quadratic equations, ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, indeterminate coefficients, the binomial theorem, common logarithms, and interest and annuities are the subjects taught. Special attention is given to the solution and properties of quadratic equations, a full and proper understanding of which is necessary for the algebraist. Logarithms and the binomial theorem receive due attention, so important are they in advanced work. Formulas in all the subjects are rigidly deduced before application. Oral exercises corresponding to the written work are constantly given as far as practicable.

GEOMETRY.—Theory of proportion, followed by proportional lines and similar polygons; problems of construction of proportional lines; areas of rectangles, parallelograms, triangles, and polygons in general, and problems of construction of the same; regular polygons and the measurement of the circle; also, problems in the construction of regular polygons. Solid Geometry —Lines and planes in space; diedrals and polyedrals. The lateral area, total area, and volume of prisms, parallelopipeds, and pyramids are found by demonstration and applied, and from these are deduced the surface and volume of the three round bodies, the cylinder, the cone, and the sphere. The area of a zone

and volume of spherical sectors and segments. The five regular polyedrons are *made* by the class. Great attention is paid to the mensuration of plane figures and solids for the sake of practical utility.

Trigonometry.—The subject is treated analytically. The functions of an angle are fully explained and their use shown in the solution of right triangles. The correlative terms *radius* and *radian* are discussed; applications to the measurement of heights and distances. The various formulas, such as the sine of the sum and sum of the sines of two arcs or angles, etc., are carefully deduced and applied to the solution of oblique triangles. The difference between natural sines and logarithmic sines is emphasized. As in the other classes of mathematics, so in this, much work is done orally in impressing the formulas, and great care is taken that the student understand thoroughly, by numerical substitution, the full meaning of mathematical terms, statements and theorems.

Physics.—(About sixty lecture hours.) Matter, composition, and properties; motion and force, falling bodies, the pendulum, machines; liquids, hydrostatics, specific gravity, hydraulics, water machines; gases, atmosphere, pneumatic machines; sound, cause and phenomena, musical sound, musical instruments, music; light, reflection, refraction, dispersion, polarization, optical instruments.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.—(About fifty lecture hours.) Bones and joints; the skeleton; muscles and fat; exercise; the skin, its functions; bathing; clothing; digestion, etc.; food, dietetics; foods, alcoholic stimulants; the circulation, the blood; lymph; respiration; ventilation; animal heat; air; disinfection; light; the nervous system; nerve force; sensations, touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing, the voice.

Latin.—Some Latin text is now taken up, with an induction of grammatical principles from such text; the systematic study of some Latin grammar is commenced; the characteristics of each author read, as indicated in his life and works are shown; exercises are given, based principally upon the Latin text. The same general principles of instruction apply to both years.

PSYCHOLOGY.—This subject is regarded as of first importance to the teacher, all the generalizations of modern pedagogy being based primarily on psychology. The point of view is that of the so-called experimental and physiological psychology.

PEDAGOGY.—The theory and practice of teaching and school management are studied throughout the session. Sections of the class are detailed each week to spend a certain time at the Model and Practice School with a view to a close understanding of the reasons for all procedures there. It is believed that if a young man learns certain fundamental psychological and pedagogical principles at the same time that he lives in and takes part in the daily routine of a well-taught school, he will be ready for efficient work on his own account. A conference of the entire class is held every Saturday for criticism and comparison of experiences. The members of this class are taught how to plan the daily work of a school.

Those satisfying the Professor of Pedagogy that they have done good work throughout the two sessions and know the general principles of Pedagogy are esteemed graduates of the Normal department so far as Pedagogy is concerned.

For the benefit of those applying for the degree of Licentiate of Instruction, the possessors of which are thought to be peculiarly well prepared to do all grades of school work, opportunity is offered for practice at the Model School during the half-session next succeeding their attainment of graduation in the Normal Course. Each member of this class must have continuous practice in school work until he shall have learned how to conduct successfully each and every grade of a public school. Conference is held every Saturday to discuss the work of the week just closed and to outline that for the week next succeeding.

Students wishing to take this practice work during the second year of the Normal Course must receive permission of the Faculty. Students taking this part of the work must see to it that their time before the dinner hour (2 o'clock) is always and at all times at the disposal of the Supervising Principal of the Model School, the College work proper being subordinated to the more pressing duty of clinical instruction in the teaching art.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—A knowledge of the elements of Polit-

ical Economy is necessary to every teacher of a public school. As economic questions arise, both in business and in politics, every person ought to be familiar with the general principles of this important science. William and Mary College was the first school in America to teach the subject, and to its study here was in part due the importance of Southern statesmen in political matters. The student is familiarized with the names of the best economic writers, and, in illustration of the principles developed in the text-book, practical questions of the hour are introduced and discussed.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—The study of Government was also first pursued at William and Mary, long before it was noticed at other institutions of learning. The student is informed of the origin and nature of society, its development among our English ancestors, and its subsequent evolution in this new and primitive continent of America, under the influences and circumstances which surrounded emigration hither. Particular attention is given to the great charters of English liberty, the changes of constitutional government in England, the forms of government in the colonies, and the nature of the constitutions of the States and United States. In this connection the history of political parties in the United States is deemed of great importance.

Model and Practice School.

The Matthew Whaley Model and Practice School was organized in 1894–'95. By the terms of Mrs. Mary Whaley's will, dated 16th February, 1741–'42, the church wardens and vestry of Bruton Parish were given £50 and the residue of her estate in England, after payment of legacies, to maintain the free school in Bruton Parish, established by her about 1706, in honor of her little son, Matthew Whaley, or "Matty," as she fondly called him. The executor, James Fraucis, declined to surrender the fund to the church authorities, and suit was brought. The Revolution came on, and the fund in question was lost sight of; and finally, after the lapse of some years, the school buildings themselves near Williamsburg disappeared. After one hundred and twenty-four years, attention being called to the money lying in the bank of England, amounting to $8,470, after payment of expenses, the

Master of the Rolls, in 1867, turned the fund over to the College of William and Mary, on condition of its carrying out the trust. And this the College has done ever since, the greater part of the fund having been employed to erect the present brick building in which the Model and Practice School is conducted.

The School is under the supervision of the Professor of Pedagogy, and the Principal, Miss Lucy L. Davis, is a teacher of experience in the public schools of the State.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Grade.

The effort is always to keep the Model and Practice abreast of the times as regards sound pedagogical thought; and the course of study as outlined for the first five grades includes:

READING.—Blackboard lessons taken from nature study, literature, and other subjects in which the child may be interested. Stepping Stones, No. 1., Normal Primer and First Reader, Stickney's, Cyr's, and Barnes's First Readers.

NATURE STUDY.—Observation and study of about a dozen different plants and animals of the vicinity.

Daily weather observations; soil and soil making.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE.—Simple myths and fables from Æsop, Grimm, and Hans Andersen. Explanation of holidays. Poems connected with nature study and history studied and memorized. Stories of Indian and Esquiman child-life. (Hiawatha and Agoonack.)

NUMBER.—Measurement of lines, areas, and volumes, liquid and dry measure, weight, time, and United States money. Special drill in numbers from one to ten inclusive.

Larger numbers whenever there is special need for them.

Problems based upon other subjects.

LANGUAGE.—Training in the oral expression of thought, and in the use of idiomatic expressions met with in reading, and needed in writing.

Daily written work from any subject studied.

DRAWING, MODELING, AND MAKING.—Model objects studied, and typical forms. Make geometric figures out of card-board, and cut out squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, etc. Make inch, foot, and yard measures.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.—Continue blackboard lessons as in first grade. Selections from Normal, Barnes's, Stickney's, Stepping Stones, and Cyr's First and Second Readers. Selections from Normal Alternate Second Reader, Spear's Leaves and Flowers, Bass's Plant Life, Bass's Animal Life, and Hiawatha Primer.

NUMBER.—Measurement of time, distance, area, and volume. Notation and numeration to one thousand. Written work in addition and subtraction. Halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, and tenths. Problems from nature study, etc. Five lines of the multiplication table. Speer's blocks.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE.—Æsop's Fables, Hans Andersen's and Grimm's Fairy Tales; simple Greek and Norse myths; myths from Hiawatha; Andrews's Child-life in the Desert; Robinson Crusoe; Scudder's Folk Stories. Poems memorized as in first grade.

NATURE STUDY.—Life history of plants and animals of the vicinity. Forms of water; coal; salt; quartz, and iron.

FORM.—Sphere, cube, cylinder, square prism, ovoid, and ellipsoid, Surface, edges, and angles. Making, modeling, and drawing.

LANGUAGE.—Oral and written drill in expression of thought gained from other subjects studied.

THIRD GRADE.

READING.—Selections from Normal, Barnes's, Stickney's, Stepping Stones, and Cyr's Second and Third Readers; Normal Alternate Second and Third Readers; Spear's Leaves and Flowers, Wright's Wayside and Seaside, Nos. I. and II.; Robinson Crusoe, Scudder's Folk Stories, and Andrews's Seven Little Sisters.

NUMBER.—Notation and numeration to include millions. Continue addition and subtraction; multiplication, with multipliers of two figures; short division and long division, with divisors of two figures. Fractions incidentally. Compound numbers continued.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE.—Life and simple poems of Longfellow and Whittier. Stories from the Odyssey, and from Norse and Greek mythology. Poems memorized.

NATURE STUDY.—Life study of many of the animals and plants of the vicinity, with frequent excursions for observation. Study of common minerals.

GEOGRAPHY.—Drawing plans and diagrams as preparation for maps. Child-life in other countries, modes of life, occupations,

government, and climate. Forms of water, composition of soil, hills, mountains, geysers, volcanoes, earthquakes, cañons, and glaciers. Study of Williamsburg and vicinity. Springs, slopes, and brook basins.

FORM.—Sand and clay modeling, making, and illustrative drawing.

LANGUAGE.—Advance in oral and written expression to correspond with other work.

FOURTH GRADE.

HISTORY.—Biographies of Columbus, John Smith, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Daniel Boone, Fulton, and Morse.

LITERATURE.—Stories of the Norse gods, and of the Iliad. Selections from Hawthorne's Wonder Book, Hiawatha, Kingsley's Water Babies, Nine Worlds, Heroes of Asgard, from various readers, Seven Little Sisters, Eggleston's Stories of American History, Montgomery's American History for Beginners, Spear's Leaves and Flowers, Wayside and Seaside, No. II., Stickney's Bird World, Scribner's Geographical Reader, The World and Its People, Andrews's Ten Boys.

SPELLING.—Eighty words a week, selected from all subjects.

GEOGRAPHY.—Review work of third grade. River basins. James and York river basins; coast lines, waves, and tides; islands and continents; the earth as a whole; structure of North America in detail.

LANGUAGE.—Continue work of other grades. Teach quotations, abbreviations, possessive forms, paragraphing, and letters. De Garmo's Language Lessons.

NATURE STUDY.—Frequent excursions for study and observation. The conditions of plant and animal life at different seasons. Life groups in nature, and the dependence of plant and animal life upon environment. Continue life histories of typical plants and animals.

FORM.—Sand, clay, and chalk modeling. Illustrative drawing. Thompson's Free-hand Drawing.

FIFTH GRADE.

GEOGRAPHY.—Review and complete the study of North America. Special study of countries connected with the history of the United States, and with the literature of the grade. South America, completed.

HISTORY.—Discovery of America by the Norsemen. Condition of Europe and America at the time of the discovery by Columbus. Discoveries and explorations of the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English. The history of Virginia. Current history.

LITERATURE AND READING.—Biographies of poets, myths, and poems connected with nature study. Hawthorne's Wonder Book; De Garmo's Tales of Troy; Ulysses among the Phæacians (Bryant); Longfellow's Hiawatha; Scribner's Geographical Reader; The World and Its People; Andrews's Ten Boys; Ruskin's King of the Golden River; selections from readers.

ARITHMETIC.—Complete Cook and Cropsey's Arithmetic. Common and decimal fractions. Many problems from geography and nature study. Griffin's Supplementary Arithmetic.

SPELLING, LANGUAGE, AND FORM.—As in fourth grade.

NATURE STUDY.—Continue the study of plant and animal life. Study the principal mineral, animal, and vegetable products of North and South America.

LICENTIATES OF INSTRUCTION.

This degree (L. I.) is conferred upon all graduates in the Normal Course who have complied with the requirements of special practice work in the Model and Practice School, as stated on page 40.

THE BRAFFERTON PRIZES FOR TEACHING.

In 1888 Earle Walter Blodgett, Esq., of the Philippine Islands, an honored alumnus of this institution, gave ten gold medals, one to be awarded each year to the best teacher. In 1890 he awarded a second for teaching, the medal to be of silver. These medals are known as "The [first and second] Brafferton Prizes for Teaching."

REQUIREMENTS FOR NORMAL STUDENTS.

THE PLEDGE required of students desiring to be teachers in the public schools is—

"In compliance with the requirement of law, I hereby pledge myself to teach in the public schools of Virginia for a period of two years. Witness my hand."

EVERY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS in the State is empowered by law to nominate as many students as his county or city has representatives in the House of Delegates, provided that every county or city shall be entitled to at least one student. The nomination must contain an endorsement by the Superintendent of the moral character, ability, age, and general fitness of the applicant to profit by a course of instruction in the College.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE LAW requiring the Board of Visitors to prescribe rules for the examination and selection of the pupils applying for instruction as teachers, all persons nominated by the State Superintendents are required to pass a satisfactory examination before the Faculty on the common school branches. And as the scholarships are granted for the purpose of qualifying young men to teach in the public schools, they may be at any time forfeited by negligence, disorderly conduct, or failure to make proper progress, or for any other reason which may justify the Faculty in concluding that the student may not be safely trusted with a school. They are special privileges which must be deserved, and shall not be enjoyed by the incompetent.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS are asked to nominate all proper applicants, without reference to whether their quota is supplied or not. The Board of Visitors are required by law to fill all vacancies from the State at large, and they are desirous to have as many as possible in enjoyment of the advantages offered by the College.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS, however, should take care not to give a recommendation to any applicant who is not sufficiently prepared and not earnestly determined to fulfill his pledge to the State.

NORMAL REVIEW.

Previous to the regular examinations in June, a review is had of the entire normal course. This review lasts four weeks, and a cordial invitation to all white male teachers in the public schools is annually extended through the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Attendance upon this Review has the full weight of attendance upon a State Summer Institute. In the scenes around Williamsburg teachers will find abundant inspiration.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The State Board of Education has adopted a regulation authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant to the graduates of the State Female Normal School at Farmville, the graduates of the normal department of William and Mary College, and the Virginia graduates of the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, certificates to teach in the public schools of Virginia for five years without further examination. Graduates in the academic as well as in the professional course of these institutions will be granted certificates to run for seven years. The same provisions apply to the graduates of the Hampton Normal and and Agricultural Institute and the Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg.

This regulation includes only those who shall hereafter be graduated from the above named institutions.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

Reduced rates over the Norfolk and Western railroad can be obtained by applying to the President of the college.

II. COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Department of American History and Politics.—*Professor Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.*

Department of English Language and Literature, and General History.—*Professor J. Lesslie Hall, Ph. D.*

Department of Mathematics.—*Professor T. J. Stubbs, A. M., Ph. D.*

Department of Latin.—*Professor Lyman B. Wharton, A. M., D. D.*

Department of Natural Science.—*Professor Van F. Garrett, A.M., M.D.*

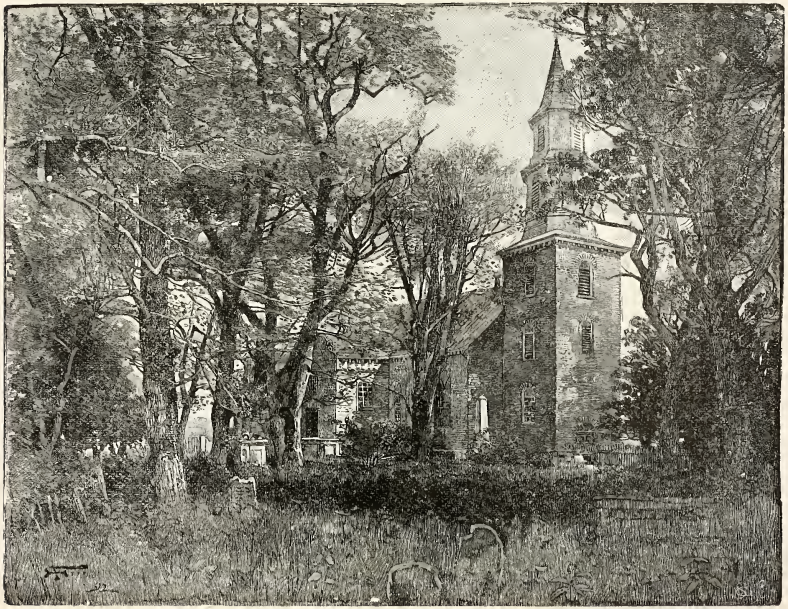
Department of Philosophy and Pedagogy.—*Professor Hugh S. Bird, L. I., A. B.*

Department of Greek, French, and German.—*Professor Charles Edward Bishop, Ph. D.*

The studies pursued in the collegiate classes are designed to cover the liberal culture afforded by the best colleges. The degrees of William and Mary College have always stood deservedly high, and the standard of scholarship will be maintained to meet the most exacting demands. This course is open to Normal graduates free of any fees, but they must have completed the Normal Course first.

ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

As the first College under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson to recognize the principle of the elective system, which it did as early as 1779, the College still adheres to his wise policy. Under the rules of the institution all Normal graduates taking the Collegiate Course, and all students paying a tuition fee of $35 for the session, are permitted to exercise their choice as to the schools attended. But the requirement is that they must take as many branches as will demand an attendance in the lecture-room not exceeding twenty-two hours a week and not less than fifteen hours a week.



BRUTON CHURCH, IN WILLIAMSBURG.

DEGREES.

The collegiate degrees are: Bachelor of Literature (B. Lit.), Bachelor of Arts (A. B.), and Master of Arts (A. M.).

BACHELOR OF LITERATURE.

This degree requires (1) graduation in French and German, (2) graduation in either (*a*) English and General History, or (*b*) Latin and Greek, and proficiency in the sub-senior classes of the schools in (*a*) and (*b*) not graduated in; and (3) proficiency in Psychology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, American History and Politics. The student must select as his principal subject either French and German, or English and General History, or Latin, or Greek; and in such principal subject he shall be required to do special work under the guidance of his professor. If French and German be his principal subject, the student must graduate in English and General History.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is the old graduating degree of the College. In order to define this degree the schools of the College are divided into three groups, as follows:

I. Latin, Greek, Modern Languages.
II. English, General History, American History and Politics.
III. Philosophy, Natural Science, Mathematics.

PRESIDENT FROM 1847–1848.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon such students as shall have taken diplomas in any three schools, not more than two to be from any one group, and in the other schools have attained proficiency in the class next below that required for graduation, provided that graduation in either French or German shall be considered the equivalent of the Junior classes in Modern Languages, and provided, also, that a diploma in Pedagogy must, by State students and may by other students, be substituted for any one of the diplomas of the schools above mentioned, in which case such applicant need not take any Greek.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—FOUNDED 1732. HEADQUARTERS OF LORD CORNWALLIS.

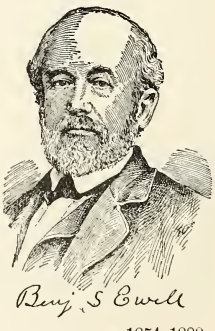
MASTER OF ARTS.

The degree of Master of Arts is the highest conferred by the College, and requires graduation in all the schools of the Collegiate Course, except Pedagogy; provided that students who have taken the Normal Course must graduate in Pedagogy, and in their case it will be only necessary to obtain a certificate of proficiency in Junior Greek instead of a diploma of graduation in that department.

PRESIDENT FROM 1849–1854.

PRIVATE SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS, ETC.

Prior to the Revolution there were eight scholarships founded in the College by private persons, the funds for the support of which perished by the depreciation of the paper money. Those founded since the Revolution are: (1), The Corcoran Scholarship, founded by W. W. Corcoran, of Washington city, 1867; (2), The Soutter Scholarship, founded by James T. Soutter, of New York, 1869; (3), The Chancellor Scholarship, founded by Hon. Hugh Blair Grigsby, who succeeded John Tyler as Chancellor of the College, 1871; (4), The Graves Scholarship, founded by Rev. Robert J. Graves, D. D., of Pennsylvania, 1872.



PRESIDENT FROM 1854–1888.

THE B. S. EWELL MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In 1893, Mr. Blodgett offered two medals, one of gold and one of silver, to be awarded in the School of Mathematics. These medals are named in honor of the late president, Benjamin S. Ewell, and are known as "The [first and second] B. S. Ewell Mathematical Prizes."

THE MOORE MEDAL.

In 1896, Hon. R. Walton Moore offered a gold medal for scholarship in Civil Government.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

Collegiate Course in Detail.

The following are the several Collegiate Departments in detail:

1. DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Professor Lyon G. Tyler.

JUNIOR CLASS.—This class meets three times a week, and studies the History of Virginia and of the United States. Virginia History is first taken up. The subject is treated by epochs, and much attention is paid to social and political questions. The growth of the counties and spread of the settlements to the west are illustrated by blackboard diagrams and charts. Such questions as the origin of the emigrants, extent of education, and election of officers are incidentally considered, and the results of the original researches of the Professor in the unpublished records of Virginia are given in lectures to the class. The important part played by Virginia and by the College of William and Mary in influencing the institutions of the United States, and extending its domain is fully explained. The study of United States History forms the latter half of the course.

Text-Books.—Cook's History of Virginia; Mrs. Lee's History of the United States.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—This class meets three times a week. William and Mary College was the first school in America to teach Political Economy and Civil Government, and to this study here was in part due the commanding superiority of Southern statesmen in political affairs before the war. In the first part of the session the subject taught in this class is Political Economy. The student is made familiar with the names of the best economic writers, and in illustration of the principles developed in the text-books, practical questions of the hour are introduced and discussed. The latter part of the session is spent in the study of Civil Government. The student is informed of the origin and nature of society, its development among our English ancestors,

BRAFFERTON, EWELL AND TALIAFERRO BUILDINGS—COLLEGE DORMITORIES.

and its subsequent evolution on this new and primitive continent of America, under the influences and circumstances which surrounded emigration hither. Particular attention is given to the great charters of English liberty, the changes of constitutional government in England, the forms of government in the colonies, and the nature of the constitutions of the States and United States. The rival theories of the government of the United States are explained, and the course of political parties is set out with much fullness, as affording a key to the correct understanding of United States History.

Text-Books.—Montague's English Constitutional History; Smithey's Civil Government of Virginia; Old South Leaflets: Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, etc.

SENIOR CLASS.—This class pursues the study of International Law and an advanced course in American History and Civil Government. The students are required to prepare frequent papers upon historic questions demanding research and investigation. This class meets twice a week.

2. DEPARTMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AND OF GENERAL HISTORY.

Professor John Lesslie Hall.
Instructor, Ernest Shawen.

SCHOOL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The study of Literature, or *Belles Lettres*, as it was called in the old catalogues, has long been a feature of the College of William and Mary. To this subject was joined, by the action of the Board of Visitors in 1888, the study of the English Language; and the chair was named as above. In this matter, as in many others, William and Mary College showed that wonderful instinct for education which has marked her for two hundred years.

There are four grades of English instruction in the institution, viz., an introductory course and three collegiate courses.

In all the classes, the scientific and the literary sides of the subject are carefully equalized and balanced.

Proficiency in each class is required for entering the one next higher.

The English courses for next session will be as follows:

INTRODUCTORY CLASS.—Whitney and Lockwood's English Grammar; Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar; literature, prose, and poetry; punctuation, expression, sentence formation; weekly exercises; off-hand exercises.

The above course prepares the student for the regular College classes, which will be as follows:

COLLEGIATE CLASSES.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Bain's Higher Grammar (first term); history of the English language, with text-book and lectures; Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric; lectures on advanced grammar, with references to parts of Abbott's How to Parse; frequent essays on assigned topics; lectures on English literature, with copious extracts from standard authors; Shakespeare, with parallel reading.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—Anglo-Saxon begun (Bright's Reader); Minto's Manual of English Prose, with parallel reading based thereupon; lectures on English literature, with extracts from standard authors; Shakespeare; monthly essays suitable for the College magazine.

SENIOR CLASS.—Anglo-Saxon poetry (Harrison and Sharp's Beowulf); Middle English; Minto's English Poets, with reading based thereupon; lectures on English literature, with extracts from standard authors; Shakespeare; monthly essays for the College magazine.

In the philological part of the above courses, the student learns English grammar at its sources; learns the history of English inflections, how and when they fell away; sees in a new light the disputed points in grammar, and becomes familiar with hundreds of the Anglo-Saxon words that constitute the backbone of his vocabulary.

In the literature courses, he studies great masterpieces in prose and poetry; acquires a general knowledge of English literature from Cædmon to Tennyson; is constantly trained in taste and discrimination, and is urged to spend his spare hours in the College Library with the numerous volumes provided by the Board of Visitors, and by the generosity of friends and benefactors of the College.

Before entering upon the higher work in English, a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, French and German is extremely desirable, if not indispensable.

SCHOOL OF GENERAL HISTORY.

This school comprises the history of all nations except Virginia and American History, that being under the charge of Dr. Tyler.

JUNIOR CLASS.—On entering this school, the student takes up the outlines of universal history, as detailed in the Normal Course, second year. After following this course successfully for the first half session, he is prepared to study the history of one of the great races of the world; these two classes would give him an average of three hours a week throughout the session. Faithful class work, parallel reading as prescribed, and a minimum of seventy-five per cent. on his examinations, will give him a certificate of distinction in the Junior class.

SENIOR CLASS.—At the beginning of the following session, he is prepared to take up a third kind of history; and in February a fourth. This class meets twice a week. Faithful class-work, parallel reading as prescribed, and a minimum of seventy-five per cent. on his examinations will entitle him to a diploma in the School of General History.

Text-Books.—Myers's and Fisher's General Histories; Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History; Milman's History of the Jews; Myers's Greece; Taylor's Germany; Schwill's Modern Europe; Smith's Rome. Parallel reading in Dew's Digest; Guest's England; the Old Testament; encyclopædias; standard histories in the library.

3. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Professor T. J. Stubbs.

In this department there are four classes:

INTRODUCTORY CLASS.—This class meets four times a week, and studies Arithmetic, Algebra through "Problems Involving Two Unknown Numbers," and the first two books of Plane Geometry.

Text-Books.—Venable's New Practical Arithmetic; Wentworth's Higher Algebra; Wentworth's New Plane and Solid Geometry.

The above class prepares the student for the regular college work, which embraces the following courses:

JUNIOR CLASS.—This class meets four times a week, and studies Synthetic Geometry, Plane and Solid, Algebra through "Interest and Annuities," and Plane Trigonometry.

Text-Books.—Wentworth's New Plane and Solid Geometry; Wentworth's Higher Algebra; Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—This class meets three times a week, and studies the "Conic Sections," treated geometrically, Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, Spherical Trigonometry, and Algebra, including the elements of the Theory of Equations.

Text-Books.—Wentworth's Conic Sections; Wentworth's Analytical Geometry; Wentworth's Spherical Trigonometry; Wentworth's Higher Algebra.

Candidates for the A. B. degree must complete the work in all three of the above classes.

SENIOR CLASS.—This class meets three times a week, and studies Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions and the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text-Books.—Wentworth's Analytical Geometry; Osborne's Differential and Integral Calculus.

Candidates for the A. M. degree, and candidates for the A. B. degree who select Mathematics as a principal subject, must complete the work in all of the above classes.

4. DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

Professor L. B. Wharton.

The study of language is regarded as a means for training many faculties, for widening information, and giving the student greater range in the balancing of thought and expression, with resultant clearing up of ideas and command of style. Close analysis is urged as a valuable mental discipline. Language is treated both from the literary as well as philological side.

SCHOOL OF LATIN.

INTRODUCTORY CLASS.—Tuell and Fowler's First Latin Book.

The above class prepares the student to enter upon the Collegiate Course in Latin, which is graded as follows:

COLLEGIATE CLASSES.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Cæsar (Allen & Greenough); Cicero (Allen & Greenough); Vergil (Comstock); Daniell's New Latin Composition. Gildersleeve's Grammar. Parallel.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—Sallust (Herbermann); Horace (Kirkland); Livy (Greenough & Peck); Original Exercises; Gildersleeve's Grammar; Creighton's Rome. Parallel.

SENIOR CLASS.—Horace (Smith); Tacitus (Hopkins); Plautus (Morris); Cicero; Original Exercises; Gildersleeve's Grammar; Bender's Literature. Parallel.

The Post-graduate Course will enable some to extend their knowledge of the language and literature and acquire greater aptitude for original research.

A class in Hebrew will be formed whenever the demand justifies such formation.

HEBREW.—Harper Series.

5. NATURAL SCIENCES.

Professor Van F. Garrett.

INTRODUCTORY CLASS.—*Geography, Civil and Physical* (Maury). This class introduces the student to the study of the Natural Sciences.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*Botany* (Gray). This course is designed to give the student that general acquaintance with plant life that every person should have; and to familiarize him with the characteristics of some of the more common and important families of plants; and to give him practice in the methods by which he may identify and study plants; and further pursue or direct a class in this study. An outline of the course is given on page 35.

Chemistry (Shepard's Briefer Course). This course gives the student a brief history of Chemistry; object of the study; chemical manipulation and processes, etc., and gives the usual course in the non-metallic elements, and the first two groups of metals, with their analysis (separation and identification). An outline of this course is given on page 35.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—*Physiology* (Walker). This course is designed chiefly to teach the student the laws of health. Incidentally it is an object of the course to give a sufficient general

acquaintance with Anatomy and Physiology to enable the student to have an intelligent appreciation of the laws of Hygiene. An outline of the course is given on page 39.

Physics (Sharpless & Philips). In this course Physics is begun and the study is pursued as far as Magnetism. An outline is given on page 39.

Senior Class.—*Chemistry* (Shepard). In this course Chemistry is completed. The student has three lecture periods of an hour and a quarter per week. He is required to take a prescribed amount of laboratory work, including a course in qualitative analysis.

Physics. In this course Physics is completed. The student has three lecture periods of an hour and a quarter per week. The principal part of this time is devoted to the study of Heat, Magnetism and Electricity. The student is required to take the laboratory work in connection with this course.

The Physical Laboratory is fairly well supplied with apparatus, charts and blackboards.

The Chemical Laboratory contains all necessary apparatus and chemicals for class illustration, together with work desks, reagents, and apparatus for individual student work.

In all classes in this department the text-books are supplemented by the Professor's lectures, and works of reference.

6. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND PEDAGOGY.

Professor Hugh S. Bird.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Junior Class.—This class studies Psychology from the modern point of view, viz., that of experimentation. The text-book used is Titchener's *Outline of Psychology.*

Senior Class.—Logic, both inductive and deductive, is studied for the first six months of the session. Text-book: Jevons's *Lessons in Logic.*

Ethics is studied during the last three months of the session. Text-book: Muirhead's *Elements of Ethics.*

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

In addition to the professional work in the Normal Course, there is a Senior Class in this department which is esteemed to be a legitimate part of the general culture scheme, and counts for such in collegiate degrees. The aim is to broaden and liberalize the more specifically professional work, and the course includes a study of the History and Philosophy of Education, with especial reference to modern study of the same. Especial attention is directed to the so-called Herbartian movement.

7. DEPARTMENT OF GREEK, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Professor Charles Edward Bishop.

Instructors, John E. Elliott, Charles N. Williams.

The chief aim in this department is to equip the student with a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of the three languages studied. To this end a limited amount of work is carefully selected for each class, and all effort is concentrated on the *accomplishing of that work,* and that alone, however tempting the many other departments of Linguistics may be. The work required, while rigid, is adapted to the needs of the individual class, in so far as this is possible, without too violent a change in the prescribed course of study. A fair amount of parallel reading forms a conspicuous feature in each of the prescribed courses.

SCHOOL OF GREEK.

INTRODUCTORY CLASS.—Greek Primer (Atherton and Gleason).

The above class prepares the student to enter upon the regular College work in Greek, which may be indicated as follows:

JUNIOR CLASS.—Xenophon (Goodwin) and Lysias (Morgan); Hadley's Greek Grammar; Woodruff's Greek Prose Composition. Parallel.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—Homer (Seymour) and Demosthenes (Tarbell); Hadley-Allen's Grammar; Goodwin's Moods and Tenses; Allison's Greek Prose Composition; History of the Literature. Parallel.

SENIOR CLASS.—Plato (Dyer) and Sophocles (Humphreys); Hadley-Allen's Grammar; Goodwin's Moods and Tenses; Original Exercises; History of the Literature. Parallel.

SCHOOL OF FRENCH.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Edgren's Grammar, and Locard's Supplementary Exercises; Super's Reader. Parallel.

SENIOR CLASS.—Hugo's Bug Jargal (Boielle); Molière's Le Médecin malgré lui and Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme (Gasc); Whitney's Grammar; Original Exercises. Parallel. Saintsbury's History of French Literature.

SCHOOL OF GERMAN.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Joynes-Meissner's Grammar and Reader. Parallel.

SENIOR CLASS.—Reineke Fuchs (Goethe) and Die Jungfrau von Orleans (Wells); Whitney's Grammar; Original Exercises. Parallel. Short History of German Literature.

Throughout the session the students are constantly urged to avail themselves of the increasingly attractive opportunities for copious reading in the French and German literatures which the munificence of the Board of Visitors has put within our reach.

In addition to the above College courses, attention is drawn to the new post-graduate courses of study in Greek and Modern Languages. Wherever the candidate exhibits sufficient maturity and zeal, he is urged to thus widen his scope of the subject, while deepening his perception and developing capacity for original work by a course of post-graduate study. A class in Sanskrit, or Comparative Philology, or both, will be formed whenever the demand justifies such an organization.

Text-Books.—Sanskrit Primer (Perry); Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin (Victor Henry), supplemented by lectures.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES, ETC.

PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY.

ALPHA, OF VIRGINIA.

This Society, the first Greek Letter Fraternity in the United States, was formed at William and Mary December 5, 1776. The Alpha Chapter, of Virginia, was reorganized in 1849 and again in 1893. It admits to membership only graduates of the College and persons other than graduates distinguished in letters, science, or education.

President, ... T. J. STUBBS.
Vice-President, ... R. M. HUGHES.
Secretary, ... J. L. HALL.
Treasurer, ... V. F. GARRETT.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This Association has for several years been doing a noble work in the College. It has a devotional meeting in the chapel every Sunday afternoon, and is at times addressed by visiting ministers and by members of the Faculty. A most important feature of its work is the Friday afternoon Bible class, taught by Professor Bishop, an earnest student of the sacred volume. This Association takes charge of the College prayer-service several days in every month. The officers for the present year are:

President, ... A. H. FOREMAN.
Vice-President, ... G. L. STEVENS.
Treasurer, ... J. T. THOMPSON.
Recording Secretary, ... H. A. HUNT.
Corresponding Secretary, ... W. J. WILKINSON.

The Association has a reading-room in the Ewell building. Periodicals are furnished by friends, and young men are here brought under good social influences. Parents are reminded of

the great importance of Christian influence at this period of a young man's life, and are requested to impress upon their sons the claims of the Y. M. C. A.

Sermon before the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, June 18th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies, the Philomathean and Phœnix, of long standing. They meet weekly in their halls for the purpose of cultivating debate, composition, and declamation. They have their celebrations on June 20 and 21, 1899.

Phœnix Society.

Final President, ... H. A. Hunt.
Secretary, ... Frank Armistead.
Debaters, ... F. W. Osborne, C. E. Gresham.
Orators, ... W. J. Wilkinson, James Hurst.

Philomathean Society.

Final President, ... R. E. Henderson.
Secretary, ... M. H. Copenhaver.
Debaters, ... G. M. Cornett, J. H. Bonneville.
Orators, ... G. W. Guy, D. B. Hebditch.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A monthly magazine is published by the two Societies, and the managers for the season closing June 22, 1899, are:

Editor in Chief, ... Ernest Shawen.

Associate Editors.

C. H. Lambert, C. T. Grayson,
J. M. Coles, C. N. Williams,
T. J. Stubbs, Jr., A. H. Foreman.

Business Manager, ... R. E. Henderson.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President, ... F. S. MCCANDLISH.
Secretary, ... D. B. HEBDITCH.
Treasurer, ... W. M. HACKLEY.

The following rules apply to this Association:

1. The Faculty Committee on Athletics is entrusted with the general oversight of field and tract athletics, and is authorized to forbid any features in these exercises which endanger the health or the morals of the participants.

2. No one shall be a member of any College athletic team, or act as such in any intercollegiate contest, who is not at the time of such contest a regular matriculated student or an instructor in the College.

3. No student will be permitted to play upon the College foot-ball and base-ball teams except after physical examination by the College Physician and with his approbation.

4. Leave of absence for the purpose to play intercollegiate match games may be allowed to the base-ball and foot-ball teams, such leaves not to exceed four days in the session in the case of either team.

5. No student under twenty-one years old will be permitted to play with either team in games away from the College, either as a regular member of the team or as a substitute, except upon written permission from his parent or guardian, addressed to the President of the College.

6. Only students who act as regular or substitute members of the athletic teams will be permitted to accompany them on trips away from the College.

7. Special monthly reports will be made to the Faculty with respect to the class standing and progress in study of each player on the athletic teams during the foot-ball and base-ball seasons, whether such player be a regular or substitute member of either team.

8. Any member of an athletic team who is reported for neglect of his studies or non-attendance on lectures may be required by the Faculty to sever his connection with such team.

9. The athletic teams shall not have contests elsewhere than in Williamsburg with any except teams from other institutions of learning.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—OFFICERS.

All persons in good standing who have been students (graduates or otherwise) or professors of the College of William and Mary, wherever their actual residence, may be members of this Association when they shall have signed the constitution, stating their respective addresses, and paid their initiation fee. The society may also elect honorary members. The initiation fee is three dollars, which shall be in full of all dues for the first year. The annual dues shall be one dollar, payable in advance to the secretary on the day of the annual meeting. The officers for this year are:

President, ... HON. JOS. W. SOUTHALL.
First Vice-President, ... PERCY S. STEPHENSON.
Second Vice-President, ... CARY P. ARMISTEAD.
Third Vice-President, ... DUDLEY R. COWLES.
Secretary and Treasurer, .. H. D. COLE.

Executive Committee.

JOHN S. CHARLES, WILLIAM G. JONES, T. J. STUBBS.

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